

## SENATE TRICK BARS WOMEN AS SUFFRAGE WINS

Prearranged Recess Empties Galleries of Rooters—Triumph for 'Cause.'

'ANTIS' CHEATED OF CHANCE TO HISS

Jubilees Aplenty, However, Will Take Place Anyway.

Albany, Feb. 4. The Senate "put one over" on friends and foe alike of woman suffrage to-day. The resolution to give the people of the state a chance to vote on the constitutional amendment giving women the vote was passed so unexpectedly that it took the breath out of both camps. Neither of them had any left either to cheer or denounce.

The "suff" had become resigned to the thought that there would be a delay of action on the resolution until next Wednesday. The "antis" had been so completely lulled into an unsuspecting state by the action of the judiciary committee in referring the resolution to the general order calendar, instead of making it a special order for passage on Tuesday, that the Association Opposed to Women Suffrage got out a jubilant statement about it earlier in the day.

The statement was bravely countered by the "suff" side. It said that the action of the Judiciary Committee was "considered by the anti-suffragists as no more than justice, as the plan to pass the resolution on Tuesday was engineered by the suffragists in order to offset the anti-suffrage meeting which has been arranged for weeks past to take place in the Assembly Chamber on February 9."

Senate Tricks Both Sides. But that meeting is dated just five days too late. Here is how it happened: Senator Elton T. Brown, majority leader, did not want any demonstration in the Assembly Chamber. He was disposed of. The suffragists wanted the measure to pass, and they expected a chance to applaud.

The anti-suffragists also wanted a demonstration. They likewise expected the measure to pass, and they wanted a chance to hiss. But Senator Brown put it up to fool them both.

To prevent any such thing as a demonstration Senator Brown this forenoon moved that the Senate take a recess. The galleries rapidly cleared of the "suff" and "antisuff" rooters alike. At the end of four minutes none but legislators and newspaper correspondents were left in the Senate chamber.

Then the Senate was reconvened by prearranged plan and the resolution passed. The cheering was done later and elsewhere. So was the hissing. The empty galleries were respectfully non-partisan.

Antis Crow Too Soon. Here is another quotation from the statement the anti-suffragists are circulating over the "trick." "The Senate Judiciary Committee is certainly to be congratulated upon its stand in regard to the woman suffrage amendment. The suffragists surely overreached themselves when they attempted to use the machinery of the Legislature to further their desire to hold a jubilee in the Senate chamber the same night as the anti-suffrage mass meeting in the Assembly Chamber."

They did it just five days. But they are not weeping about that now, as the overreaching hit their opponents harder than it did them.

The passage of the resolution ends several sessions of agitation here. It was passed unanimously by the Senate to-day, and previously passed by the Assembly. The resolution provides that the voters may decide whether or not to amend the constitution shall be amended to let women vote.

Women's Fate Up to Voters. By law it was necessary that two different Legislatures adopt the resolution. It was passed in 1913 in the face of some opposition, but at last year's election all parties favored it in their platforms, so there were few dissenting voices in the Legislature and no negative votes in either house this year.

A time to-day the suffragists were disappointed at the sudden passage. They thought it robbed them of a chance to make a proper jubilee of their victory.

Miss Alberta Hill, a lieutenant of the Miss Harriot Stanton Blatch, was the first to know of it. She hurriedly hunted up a stenographer and dictated this statement: "I thought it might be made fun of if a lot of suffragists packed the galleries when the resolution went through, but in rushing the resolution through, and in rushing the suffragists to the Assembly Chamber, I think the Senate has made fun of it."

The suffrage jubilee will take place on Tuesday evening just as planned, even though they slipped the resolution through without a fight. Mrs. Blatch could not get out of the city. She said that the position of Majority Leader Brown is unique, as floor leaders always have notified parties interested in bills when they might be taken up for passage.

Will Have Jubilee Anyway. The Women's Political Union issued this statement at the headquarters, 25 West 45th st., yesterday: "No jubilee! Of course there are going to be all kinds of jubilees. Why, there was one yesterday. The Women's Political Union gave an impromptu luncheon at the City Club to Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Myron Schaffer, Mrs. Virginia Newbold and Miss Ethel Feyer to celebrate the passage of the suffrage bill through the Senate."

When asked about the victory at Albany, Mrs. Blatch said, "Splendid! Now New York State is a full campaign state. We can't wait without danger of a hitch right straight along to victory in November."

Mrs. Blatch described as an "unwarranted insult to the women of the state" Senator Brown's "deduction that to have a delegation of women at the Capitol to see the bill which is of such vital importance to them voted upon would not comport with the dignity of the Senate."

## Bundles by the Avalanche Pour in on Friends of Poor



MARJORIE SLATER, THE SMALLEST BUNDLE GIVER

MRS. JAMES SPEYER, AT BUNDLE DAY HEADQUARTERS



MRS. VINCENT ASTOR, LOOKING OVER PARCELS

East Side, West Side, All of New York Town Give to the Needy, and Total May Reach 450,000 Packages—400 Snow Shovelers Say City Withholds Pay.

From "east side, west side, all around the town," in the words of the old-time popular song, bundles and packages were sent forth yesterday to the Central Bundle Day Committee headquarters, at 210 Fifth av. Small bundles, large bundles, packing cases and tiny, paper-wrapped parcels came pouring in, and at midnight the deluge had not stopped.

Borne by uniformed district messengers, husky, blue-coated members of New York's "finest," white faced, wearing, but enthusiastic school teachers and by an army of private contributors, the avalanche of bundles accumulated.

Mrs. James Speyer, chairman of the Central Bundle Day Committee, directed the activities at the Fifth av. headquarters. Mrs. Speyer was assisted by Mrs. Vincent Astor and by Mrs. Willard Straight. The two latter will be charged with the arduous task of cataloging and apportioning the quantities of clothing gathered yesterday by volunteer collection wagons and through police and school channels in the greater city.

Among those who visited the Bundle Day headquarters were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mrs. August Belmont also had her limousine halt in front of the place and directed the chauffeur to leave a large sized bundle with the committee.

Host of Visitors. In fact, a procession of automobiles and express wagons was lined up in front of the headquarters from early yesterday morning until a late hour last night. In addition, a continuous string of bundle-laden pedestrians visited the place.

The youngest contributor in the line, who proudly bore a large package of her own discarded clothing, was Miss Margaret Slater, two years old, who appeared with her father, Charles Slater, of 608 West 135th st. This tiny messenger was dressed in a blue woollen suit from head to toe, and attracted much attention as she stood in line, tightly hugging to her breast the box which had been entrusted to her charge.

The Bundle Day Committee announced late last night that there had not been sufficient time to tabulate the number of packages received. It is probable that bundles will continue to pour in for the next forty-eight hours. It is estimated, however, that at least 450,000 individual bundles will have been received and opened before noon tomorrow. Ninety-five per cent of the clothing will be given away to destitute men, women and children. The remaining 5 per cent will be auctioned off to such persons as refuse to accept charity and who prefer and are able to pay a small amount.

At the East 67th st. station nearly

earn a nickel. I waited in line for my pay until the pay station was closed and it was announced that no more cash was on hand. Then I came down to the Municipal Building to-day to find out what was doing."

William Hamlin Childs, chairman of the Mayor's Unemployment Committee, yesterday issued the following appeal: "The Mayor's Unemployment Committee asks your co-operation in its efforts to provide employment for many of the unfortunate citizens who are now out of work. We make an appeal to you for articles of any and every description, in good order or otherwise; in fact, anything and everything you do not want will take—clothing, hats or shoes for men, women and children; furniture, books, papers, bed coverings, carpets, rugs, metals, etc. Workshops will be opened throughout the greater city and men and women put to work mending and repairing what you give us. We can use everything. Rummage your garret and your cellar—the more you can give the more men and women will be employed."

District workshops will be opened in New York and Brooklyn the early part of next week and will be added as soon as convenient locations can be found. "Circulars giving full information will be distributed by the police and through the public schools, and we trust the general public will respond and help this good cause. Further particulars will follow in newspapers."

"We also appeal to property owners who have vacant buildings to allow us to use them for a limited period. Buildings will be returned in as good condition as received."

At the Hotel Knickerbocker yesterday it was announced that beginning to-day the hungry applicants for food will no longer have to stand shelterless in the bread line. To-day the vacant store at 133 West 41st st. will be used as the food dispensing headquarters. This store extends through to 42d st. and will shelter at a single time more than 800 men.

More than 1,400 men and 93 women were fed last night at the Hotel Knickerbocker bread line. Eighteen overcoats and twenty-seven suits of clothes were distributed to the more destitute men in the line by guests of the hotel. Two hundred articles of wearing apparel donated by women employees and guests of the hotel were distributed among the needy women and girls who joined the pitiful procession.

At the Salvation Army Headquarters it was stated that fully 450 hungry women and girls had been fed during the day, in addition to the regular working force of 250 girls employed in the linen bureau rolling bandages for field hospital service in Europe.

Bundles by Carloads. During the afternoon Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Ogden L. Mills and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid arrived at the Bundle Committee headquarters with bundles of automobiles. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon 6,700 bundles had been received, while from the Lackawanna Railroad station, in Hoboken, word was sent forth that fifteen wagonloads of packages were awaiting delivery.

The Erie Railroad notified the committee that several carloads of packages were on hand and another large consignment of bundles was received at the Bush Terminal, in Brooklyn.

Bundles came from such distant points as Toronto and Buffalo, and by the donation of a dozen sewing machines for necessary mending and alterations of garments was announced.

From throughout the city yesterday came imperative demands for additional funds for sectarian and organized charitable societies. The East Side Neighborhood Committee met last night at Madison square, 216 Madison st., and conferred with City Chamberlain Bruere at 10 o'clock to-day for measures of relief in the district. Certain plans will be formulated and submitted to the municipal authorities for the alleviation of distress on the lower East Side.

Four hundred unpaid snow removal workers besieged the Municipal Building yesterday demanding their pay for eight hours' work in the heart of the recent storm. The men declared that many of them had walked all the way from The Bronx in order to demand the \$2.40 due them. Commissioner Bethered placed the blame for failure to pay the snow shovelers on the Finance Department.

Later Sheppard Morgan, secretary of the Finance Department, insisted that only about two out of every three men who worked in the emergency snow fighting force, cared enough about collecting their money to wait for it at the pay station depot. The Street Cleaning Department had estimated that \$39,649.50 was sufficient to pay the snow shovelers from the twenty-seven designated pay depots.

"Bunk," Says Workers. When the paymasters made their return to the Municipal Building yesterday it was found that they had paid out only \$26,223.15. The remaining laborers, according to Secretary Morgan, did not wait for their money.

"That story is bunk," said one irate snow laborer. "This job is the first chance I have had in two months to

## BREAD PRICE RISES; SUIT THREATENED

Any Combination in Flour Will Be Prosecuted, Says Woodbury.

SIX-CENT LOAF ON EAST SIDE TO-DAY

Size Reduced by Some Bakers—Higher Sugar Increases Pressure on Them.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.) Albany, Feb. 4. Attorney General E. Woodbury notified Commissioner Dillon of the Food and Markets Department to-night that he would prosecute any combination designed to advance the price of flour. Under sections 340 and 342 of the business law, known as the Donnelly anti-trust act, the Attorney General is authorized to bring an action.

Mr. Woodbury's statement was in reply to a telegram from Commissioner Dillon earlier in the day saying that the New York bakers were trying to avoid an increase in price and asking what means could be taken to restrain flour dealers from advancing prices to the speculative wheat level.

William A. Pechter, chairman of the East Side Retail Bakers' Association, said last night that the association had decided to raise the price of bread one cent a pound, the new price to be effective to-day. East Side citizens will meet this afternoon at 264 Madison st., at 4:30 o'clock, for a conference to discuss the rising price of bread and means for checking it.

With the pressure increasing for an advance to six cents, the bakers yesterday saw a new force to hasten this. William Steinmetz, president of the Master Bakers' Association, which has a membership of over three thousand, declared that the sudden rise in the price of refined sugar was a serious factor. Thousands of barrels of sugar are used weekly by the makers of bread as well as by those who make pastry. Mr. Steinmetz said, and even a small advance in sugar would mean a serious loss to the bakers were they selling five-cent bread at a loss, brought them nearer to bankruptcy.

"The price of sugar was raised yesterday from \$5.10 a barrel to \$5.25," said Mr. Steinmetz. "In my bakery we use about five barrels a week. The small bakers throughout the city average about three barrels, while the large wholesalers and independent bakeries consume from hundreds to thousands of barrels a week. Under present conditions this is a big factor. Six-cent bread is inevitable, and the time for the advance is coming near. The bakers are reluctant to raise the price and are all waiting until the last minute."

The Federal Sugar Refining Company yesterday made further advances on refined sugar to \$5.50. The American Sugar Refining Company, Arbuckle Brothers and B. M. Howell & Sons' Company continued to quote it at \$5.35. Incidentally, American Sugar Refining Company stock broke 4 points. There were rumors that the American company was short on its contracts because of the unusually heavy shipments to Great Britain.

Alfred Romer, of the Shults Bread Company, 26 Beaver st., said yesterday:

"We shall have to put up the price of our twelve-ounce loaf from five to six cents soon. At six cents we shall perhaps just manage to break even. Usually when flour goes up it is a speculative advance, and we look to see the price go down again soon. But the present situation seems to be more serious. The high price is due to the fact that Europe is taking, and unless the exports stop I do not see how the price can be much lower for some time."

Some bakers have begun to cut the size of their loaves. Isaac Fleischmann, of the Fleischmann Bakery, said that he and many other bakers had cut one ounce from the size. He declared that no baker could now make money at the old prices.

## WHEAT PRICES GO TO HIGHEST POINT

Up to \$1.65 in Chicago Market on Reports of Foreign Buying.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Although the opening of the wheat market to-day was unsettled for some time, it was not long before prices made an advance of nearly four cents a bushel. May rose to \$1.63, against \$1.59 1/2 last night, and July to \$1.41 1/2, compared with \$1.38 1/2. President Wilson's speech calling attention to the prospect that the United States would be called on heavily for wheat had much influence toward encouraging buyers. Besides, there appeared to be evidence of renewed foreign demand and of export sales overnight.

In the last hour the market went to \$1.65 for May, influenced by advice that European buying was going on as well as wheat on a large scale. Wheat for spot cash delivery sold at \$1.66, equaling the topmost point the May option has yet touched. Profit taking made the close relatively easy at a net advance of 3 1/2 to 4 c.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 4.—All grades of wheat dealt in on the Portland Exchange brought an advance in price. March bluestem gained six cents, selling at \$1.57. There were no sales for May bluestem, for which \$1.62 was asked. Spot closed at \$1.53; March and Russian at \$1.47 1/2, and March red life at \$1.41. All sold on an advance of 1 1/2 to 2 cents a ton.

## DELUDED BANK ASKS DE GINK'S ACCOUNT

Wastes All Stamp Soliciting Funds—Jeff Says the 'Kitty' Holds 'Em.

One bank in this city wasted a perfectly good stamp yesterday by sending a letter to the Federal Reserve Bank. The letter was addressed to the Federal Reserve Bank, and was a request for a loan of \$100,000. The letter was signed by the president of the bank, and was dated February 4, 1915. The letter was sent to the Federal Reserve Bank, and was received by the Federal Reserve Bank on February 5, 1915. The letter was a request for a loan of \$100,000, and was signed by the president of the bank. The letter was dated February 4, 1915, and was sent to the Federal Reserve Bank. The letter was received by the Federal Reserve Bank on February 5, 1915. The letter was a request for a loan of \$100,000, and was signed by the president of the bank.

The correspondence was unusually heavy yesterday, but the feature of the day was the visit of a rich woman, whose request for no publicity was respected. She brought in her limousine a quantity of clothing. After an inspection of the hotel she departed with the promise that she would send several pairs of shoes, apparently badly needed by some of the patrons.

Davis accepted an invitation to address the Manufacturers' and Business Men's Association at the February 15, at 108 Montague st., Brooklyn. He has a scheme for the use of government land by hoboes which he will submit to President Wilson next week.

Faced Similar Conditions. Investigation might have shown that



## How, Indeed?

"How can we do business," wailed the dishonest advertiser, "if the newspapers won't take our ads?"

How, indeed? You have no regular trade, for no one ever comes back for a second sting. And when the newspapers won't print your lying statements—good night to you, sir!

What a simple way to rid this town of its most useless nuisance—the crooked advertiser! Isn't it funny—honestly, isn't it?—that no one ever thought of it until The Tribune, with the able aid of Samuel Hopkins Adams, took the first step? Yet the simplicity of thus eliminating crooks is only equalled by the eagerness of the public to see it done.

## The Tribune

First to Last—the Truth  
News—Editorials—Advertisements

## Daniels's Economy Costs Navy Dear

Secretary Wouldn't Buy Coal of Trust, but Reshipment of Independents' Fuel Makes Bill Jump, and Department Faces Shortage.

By CUSHING STETSON.

The Navy Department is facing a shortage of coal. The entire Atlantic fleet, under Rear Admiral Fletcher, is off for Cuba for winter maneuvers. Early in March the line of fighting craft is scheduled to pass through the Panama Canal, bound for San Francisco, to take part in the ceremonies attending the fair. The lack of coal, however, at the Norfolk base may cause a postponement of the trip.

The fuel for the dreadnoughts, contracted for during the last year, is at Philadelphia. It was delivered, as the specifications demanded, and it is likely that it will remain there. The Navy Department has found it impossible to convey it to the Virginia coaling station.

The serious situation with which the department has come face to face arose through a desire of Secretary Daniels to smite the coal trust. Regarding the dozen coal companies on the so-called admiralty list with which the government has done business for a generation, he ordered the contract for 200,000 tons of coal needed this year to the J. H. Weaver Coal Company. The "trust" concerns were given small orders.

Problem for Mr. Daniels. The Weaver firm has lived up to its contract. It was obliged to deliver the coal at Philadelphia, and it did so. Secretary Daniels believes barges could be used to lighter the coal to Norfolk. The Navy tug Uncas was ordered to tow them and to the government would be saved the freight charges.

The barges, however, were condemned as unseaworthy. Colliers were patched to Philadelphia, but because of their draft it was found impossible to use them. Besides, the colliers of the navy in use in Eastern waters are being worked to capacity in supplying the fleet off the West Indies.

According to reports in Washington Secretary Daniels is considering cancelling part of the contract with the Weaver company. It is reported that the old companies, which supplied the government with coal at \$2.70 a ton during the great coal strike, when they might have made private sales at \$12, are willing to assist Mr. Daniels in covering up his error by shipping coal to Norfolk from their mines.

Chemical tests of various coals made long ago determined the fact that the fuel taken from West Virginia fields was best suited to the uses of the navy. Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt, was promptly dispatched into it, promptly disavowed the old list of companies with which the government had done business.

In response to the previously favored firm, including the Berwind-White company, the Pocahontas Fuel, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Maryland Coal, the New River Coal, the White Oak Coal and half a dozen other companies submitted bids of \$2.90 a ton to take on full capacity, as there is a dangerous sand bar in the Delaware beyond Chester which could only be passed over at high tide. Two other bidders were considered as a source of trouble, making it necessary for a ship of the Proteus's draft to await three separate tides in the voyage.

The trip was undertaken, however, and two other colliers were ordered to

assist. The Mars and the Jupiter responded, the latter vessel now being in the Brooklyn navy yard with three of her five holds filled with Philadelphia coal.

Since the colliers began to transport the fuel, however, a more serious situation has arisen. The naval colliers are needed to coal the Atlantic fleet. Each of the six vessels carries about 10,000 tons—enough to coal five ships. While the fleet is in Southern waters its sixteen units require the presence of laden colliers at all times, the period between one coaling and another being just long enough to permit a collier to load at Norfolk and return to the battleship. None can be spared for light-erage service.

It seems likely, therefore, that the 175,000 tons of coal deliverable at Philadelphia will remain there unless the Navy Department cancels the contract with the Weaver company.

The old companies were not entirely left out of it when contracts were awarded, for they were given commissions to supply 12,000 tons apiece, despite their "wickedness." It is said a clause in the contract gives the Secretary of the Navy the right to meet an emergency by calling upon them at any time for standard coal.

Representatives of the West Virginia companies in New York declared yesterday that the firm would not stand on the 12,000 contract and refuse to assist the navy if the need for coal at Norfolk arose, although all agreed that had an individual treated them as the government had done they would have discontinued business dealings with him.

A member of the Weaver Coal Company admitted that rumors of the abandonment of the contract had reached his ears. Their work, however, had been done in good faith, he said.

Outside of the needs of the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia there is no use for navy coal at Philadelphia. Every pound must be lightened elsewhere.

The contract called for the delivery of 200,000 tons of coal and an additional agreement calling for an additional 15,000 tons, said to be for use at the League Islands yards. Six hundred tons a week, or 30,000 tons a year, are allowed for consumption there, and making that their coaling base. Another 4,000 tons as a reserve bring the League Island needs up to 40,000 tons.

Economy Proves Expensive.

The remaining 175,000 tons was fast coming in, and the Navy Department, having no possible use for it at Philadelphia, had to transport it to Norfolk. The cost of lightening it to the Virginia port was found to be 15 cents a ton, making a freight bill of \$26,000 incurred in an endeavor to save a little more than \$12,000 on the cost of the coal.

Secretary Daniels declared he had not figured without taking his resources into consideration. Orders were given for the construction of four barges, which were built recently at Philadelphia. The navy tug Uncas was ordered to ply between Philadelphia and Norfolk until the 175,000 tons of coal were in Southern waters. No freight bill would be met and the peculiar methods of economy indulged in by the present administration would prevail.

An unforeseen contingency arose. The Proteus, the ninety-mile trip from Norfolk, took the loaded barges in tow and was heading down the Delaware when it was found that the tugs were leaking. Their use was abandoned promptly, as it was evident that once in the open sea they would sink like solid shot. The tug is to-day on its way to Charleston, S. C., with an empty barge in tow, while the 175,000 tons of coal remain in Philadelphia.

The aid of colliers was next invoked by Secretary Daniels. The Proteus, drawing thirty feet of water, was ordered to Philadelphia to load with Weaver coal. The captain did not dare when it was found that the tugs were leaking. Their use was abandoned promptly, as it was evident that once in the open sea they would sink like solid shot. The tug is to-day on its way to Charleston, S. C., with an empty barge in tow, while the 175,000 tons of coal remain in Philadelphia.

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